

**Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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DRAFT REPORT OF MAIN COMMITTEE III

Addendum

V. Technical Assistance

1. The Conference acknowledges the importance of the work of the IAEA as the principal agent for technology transfer amongst the international organizations referred to in Article IV.2 and welcomes the successful operation of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programmes. The Conference records with appreciation that projects supported from these programmes covered a wide spectrum of applications, related both to the power and non-power uses of nuclear energy, notably in agriculture and food preservation, medicine, industry and hydrology, and encourages the Agency to seek additional funds for the power and non-power sectors. Furthermore, the Conference acknowledges with appreciation the successful scientific co-operation either carried out by the IAEA itself or in collaboration with other agencies in the United Nations system. The Conference welcomes the Agency's assistance to the developing States Party to the Treaty which has been chiefly in the non-power uses of nuclear energy and calls upon the Agency to strengthen its assistance in the power sector.
2. The Conference welcomes the continued growth of the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for the implementation of its programme of technical assistance and co-operation. The Conference reiterates the importance of the IAEA General Conference resolution GC(XXV)/RES/388, which requests the IAEA Board of Governors to take the necessary measures so that technical assistance is funded through the Regular Budget of the Agency or through other comparably predictable and assured resources, as well as to take appropriate steps so that technical assistance funds are increased in order to respond adequately to meet increasing financial requirements for the maximum

possible number of technically sound projects and to enable progress in technical assistance to keep pace with the progress in other main activities of the Agency.

3. The Conference welcomes the existence, following a recommendation of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, of a mechanism which permits the channelling of extrabudgetary funds to projects additional to those financed from the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. The Conference notes with appreciation that this channel has been used to make additional resources available for a wide variety of projects in developing States Party to the Treaty. The Conference welcomes the development of multi-year, multi-donor projects financed by extrabudgetary contributions to the IAEA as requested by the last Review Conference.

4. The Conference underlines the need to ensure that the IAEA has the financial and human resources necessary in order to meet effectively its responsibilities in the area of technical assistance and co-operation.

5. The Conference encourages greater support for regional co-operative arrangements, promoting regionally agreed projects and mobilizing inputs from countries in the region. It notes the continuing contribution of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Asia and the Pacific (RCA), and welcomes the establishment since the last Review Conference of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Latin America (ARCA) and the African Regional Agreement (AFRA). These arrangements provide a valuable framework for regional development activities.

6. The Conference notes the significant level of bilateral co-operation between States Parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and urges that States in a position to do so should continue and where possible increase the level of their co-operation in these fields, particularly to developing countries Party to the Treaty. It also notes the reports that some States Parties have provided on their bilateral nuclear co-operation activities in support of Article IV and calls on parties, as appropriate, to report on this matter at the next conference to be held in 1995 in accordance with paragraph The Conference calls upon all Parties to the Treaty to look for ways to remove the constraints where they exist on enhancement of bilateral co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

7. The Conference notes the special needs of the least developed countries Party to the Treaty should be recognized in bilateral and multilateral nuclear technical assistance and co-operation programmes. It further notes that the

IAEA has been giving particular attention to the areas where it can most effectively provide assistance to least developed countries. It recommends that the Agency intensify its efforts to identify suitable approaches for providing further assistance to such countries particularly in the area of pre-project planning.

VI. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

1. The Conference notes that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE) provided for a comprehensive exchange of views of the question of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Geneva in 1987. The Conference notes that UNCPICPUNE was unable to reach an agreement on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/50, and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation. The Conference notes that the technical papers of UNCPICPUNE issued by the United Nations could be utilized by Governments in planning national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference also notes that UNCPICPUNE recognized the IAEA's key role in furthering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the development of such national programmes for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

VII. Sustainable development and environmental perspective

1. The Conference recognizes the importance of the report by the World Commission on Environment and Development and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and their endorsement in resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly. The Conference notes that, in response to the call by the General Assembly in those resolutions, the IAEA has reported on its contribution to achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development, in particular, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with due consideration for health and environment. The Conference further notes that the IAEA would regularly report to the United Nations General Assembly on progress it has made in that field.

VIII. Attacks on nuclear facilities

1. The Conference considers that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy. It further considers that the safeguards system of the IAEA is a reliable means of verifying the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
2. The Conference recognizes that an armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, or threat of attack, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The Conference further emphasizes the responsibilities of the depositaries of the Treaty in their capacity as Permanent Members of the Security Council to endeavour, in consultation with the other Members of the Security Council, to give full consideration to all appropriate measures to be undertaken by the Security Council to deal with the situation, including measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.
3. The Conference encourages Parties to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any Party to the Treaty, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subject to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter in relation to the attacking State.
4. The Conference takes note of IAEA resolution GC(XXIX)/444. It also notes IAEA resolution GC(XXXI)/475, in which the General Conference states, inter alia, that it was:
 - aware of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked;
 - convinced of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard;
 - aware of the ongoing work of the Conference on Disarmament in this regard.
5. The Conference, recognizing that attacks on nuclear facilities could result in large releases of radioactivity with potentially grave consequences, appeals to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future.

6. The Conference notes calls on all States to become a party to the 1977 First Additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Convention, and on all States Party to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities.

7. The Conference notes that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities. By taking into account specific characteristics of each region, such measures were deemed useful by the participating States. The Conference recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate.

8. The Conference appeals to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military doctrines, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility.

IX. (Text to follow)

X. Review of Article V

1. The Conference confirms that, if the potential for the safe and peaceful application of nuclear explosions were demonstrated and were made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty in accordance with article V, the IAEA would be the appropriate international body through which such applications could be made available.

2. The Conference notes that the potential for the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions has not been sufficiently demonstrated and that no requests for services related to the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions have been received by the IAEA since the Treaty entered into force. The Conference further notes that no nuclear-weapon State has an active programme for the peaceful application of nuclear explosions.

XI. Review of Article IX (Item 14)

1. The Conference, having expressed great satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of States have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and having recognized the urgent need for further ensuring the universality of the Treaty, strongly appeals to all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and other States advanced in nuclear technology, which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty at the earliest possible date.

2. In this connection, the Conference underlines the necessity, in order to facilitate universal adherence to the Treaty, of strict compliance by all existing Parties with their obligations under the Treaty.
3. The Conference considers that initiation of an informal dialogue between the States Party to the Treaty and States not Party to the Treaty would contribute to enhancing its universality and would encourage non-Parties to adhere to it.